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ANNUAL REPORT AND VITAL STATISTICS

The
Urban District of Hucknall

Not

PREPARED BY
WALTER GARSTANG

M.B., Ch.B., (Vict.) L.S.A.

The Medical Officer of Health of the District

IN ACCORDANCE WITH INSTRUCTIONS FROM THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH.

HUCKNALL :
W. MELLORS, PRINTER, ANNESLEY ROAD.

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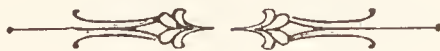
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To the Chairman and Members of the Hucknall Urban District Council.



GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you my Twenty-second Annual Report on the Health and Vital Statistics of the Urban District of Hucknall.

This Report is once again an Ordinary Report, and is written in conformity with the suggestions contained in the Circular received from the Ministry of Health dealing with Annual Reports.

There have been various matters of interest during the year, which may be well mentioned in this introductory statement.

THE EXTENSION OF BOUNDARIES.

On the first day of April, Hucknall received some small portions of the Parishes of Linby and Papplewick which had previously formed part of the Basford Rural District. These parts abutted on the East and North sides of the district, and their extent amounted to 748 acres. They included Papplewick Lane, now completely built up, and the new estate of Bacon Springs on Wighay Road which is rapidly being developed. Herein an extraordinary situation has arisen, as the new boundary does not include any part of that road. Consequently, Hucknall is not legally responsible for its lighting, though the number of houses built makes it imperative that lamps be provided. One can only feel amazement that those responsible for settling the new boundary should have so completely ignored this position, especially as the Estate was in course of development at that time. The increase of population is estimated at 516.

ALTERATION IN WARD BOUNDARIES.

I presume this has been done to equalise somewhat the size of the three Wards and the number of the inhabitants therein. It has, however, produced a very curious effect, in that the East Ward now has a preponderance of births and deaths. The West Ward, whose figures used to be nearly equal to those of the other two combined now has by far the lowest figures, as will be seen by

reference to the Tables supplied. This is quite understandable, because this Ward has been shorn of its poorer streets and houses on both its Eastern and Northern boundaries. In fact, with the exception of a small part of Belle Isle Road, there is no bad property in this Ward at all. The natural corollary of this is a diminished birth rate and greater longevity.

MORTUARY.

I am very pleased to state that Hucknall now possesses a good Mortuary, which has been built during the year. It has been provided with the necessary instruments, etc., for Post Mortem work, and I hope that local Doctors will take advantage of the facilities provided as occasion arises.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRE.

It was not found possible to start the erection of this building during the year, but I have great hopes that by the end of 1936 it will have been completed, and in use.

CENTENARY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

This year, 1935, saw the Centenary of Local Government Work, and I think it right that I should place on record that you, Gentlemen, constituting the Urban District Council together with your Officials, celebrated the occasion in a fitting manner, and in a way that will be remembered for a great many years.

OVERCROWDING SURVEY.

The initial survey made necessary by the new Overcrowding Bill has been completed, and I pay a well deserved tribute to Mr. E. H. Adams, Mr. Booth and the enumerators for the manner in which they tackled this work. I can also say that the Slum Clearance Programme is still well ahead of its schedule.

In conclusion may I thank my colleagues for the help they have given me, and you, Gentlemen, for your continued courtesy and consideration which is of such material assistance to me in the performance of my duties.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,
WALTER GARSTANG.

January 22nd, 1936.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area (in acres)	...	...	...	4030
Population	...	...	...	18070
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1934)				
	according to Rate Books			5109
Rateable Value	...	...	...	£68,123
Sum represented by a penny rate	...			£252 0 11
Amount of Poor Law Out Relief	...			£7456 7 7

SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

There has been very little, if any, improvement in working conditions during the year. The following statement, kindly supplied to me by the Manager of the Unemployment Exchange, shews the position as compared with 1934.

	31-12-34	30-12-35
Total number unemployed	966	931
No. of Males unemployed	812	846
No. of Females unemployed	63	34
No. of Juveniles unemployed		
Boys	53	39
Girls	38	12
No. of persons partially unemployed (all classes)	2576	1884

This is a very terrible position, especially as you will notice that the number of men who are unemployed has risen. I must say that I cannot see any possibility of improvement under present conditions, and the position seems desperate. The annual rise in Poor Law Out Relief should be noted, also the great increase in the amount of Milk and allied foods provided free by the L.A. under the Maternity and Child Welfare Act. There is a great amount of real stark poverty in the district, and I think that some lives might have been saved if adequate nourishment could have been given. While I have no doubt that the quantity of food for a family may be sufficient, the quality leaves much to be desired, as I only too often see during my daily round, and this is a very important point. It means that people are not getting the proper food values to keep themselves in a state of good health. Nothing will please me better than to be able to make a more hopeful report this time next year.

			Total	M.	F.
Live Births	Legitimate	...	277	147	130
	Illegitimate	...	8	5	3

Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population = 15.7

Stillbirths	4	2	2
-------------	-----	-----	-----	---	---	---

Rate per 1000 total (live and still) births = 13.8

Deaths.

Death Rate per 1000 of the estimated resident population = 12.2

Deaths from puerperal causes (Headings 29 and 30 of the Registrar-General's Short List):—

	Deaths	Rate per 1000 total (live and still) Births
No. 29 Puerperal Sepsis	...	0
No. 30 Other Puerperal causes	0	0.00
	—	—
Total	...	0
		0.00

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age:—

All infants per 1000 live births	...	...	...	84
Legitimate infants per 1000 legitimate live births	...	...	...	86
Illegitimate infants per 1000 illegitimate live births	...	...	...	0
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	...	...	...	0
„ „ Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	...	1
„ „ Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	...	...	...	2

With regard to the above Statistics I am making certain alterations in my usual procedure, with a view to getting the Report finished at a much earlier date than has been the case for the past few years. For, after all, the value of an Annual Report depends on early publication, when the subject matter it contains is still fully in the minds of those concerned. This alteration will mean that I shall probably not be able to complete Table 3, which is a very informative one, as comparing the Hucknall figures with those of the country as a whole. Still, it should be possible to supply copies of that Table separately. Also, the comparison of the Case Rates of certain Infectious Diseases with those of England and Wales may also have to be omitted, though this is not of such great importance.

POPULATION.

I am estimating this at 18,070. This figure is arrived at by

adding 60 to last year's total, this being about the average yearly increase allowed by the Registrar-General, and further adding 520, the number of inhabitants in the area taken into Hucknall on April 1st. This corresponds very closely with the number of people counted during the initial survey made necessary by the Overcrowding Bill.

The **Birth Rate** and general **Death Rate** do not call for any special comment, except that there is still a tendency for the former to decrease. It will be seen that the Death Rate is increased to 12·2, due to the fact there were 27 more deaths than in 1934. The number of deaths from Heart and other circulatory diseases has risen from 49 to 75, but there has been another drop in the number of deaths due to Cancer and Tuberculosis. The former caused 14 deaths this year against 25 last year and the latter 12 against 16 in 1934.

INFANT MORTALITY RATE.

There have been 24 deaths of infants this year, compared with 17 last year. This gives a Death Rate of 84 per 1000 deaths. This increase is almost entirely caused by deaths due to Congenital Malformations, 6, and Premature Births, 7, as against 2 and 4 last year. Of these Premature Births, 4 were due to Twin Pregnancies, and the chance of survival was very small in each case. In fact, it appears that these deaths were due to factors over which we have no control, and probably this position will not rise again for many years. These Infant Deaths were distributed as follows:—

East Ward 11, West Ward 7, and North Ward 6.

STILLBIRTHS.

There were only 4 of these as compared with 15 for 1934 and 20 for 1933. As far as could be ascertained the causes of these were Antepartum Hæmorrhage, and Maceration of Fœtus.

MATERNAL MORTALITY RATE.

This is 0·00 per 1000 total births and for the third year in succession there has been no death from Puerperal Sepsis.

There were 51 deaths of inhabitants over 75 years of age. Of these 25 were between 70 and 80 years, 24 between 80 and 90 years, and 2 were over 90.

INQUESTS.

6 were held during the year. In two of these cases, both Motor Accidents, the people concerned were not inhabitants of Hucknall, and their deaths have been transferred to the districts in which they lived. In the other cases, 2 accidents occurred while at work and 2 during recreation.

There were 5 uncertified deaths. In each case the cause was given as Heart Disease.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

Public Health Officers of the Authority.

W. GARSTANG. Medical Officer of Health (part time), M.O. in charge of the Maternity and Child Welfare Centre, and the Ante-Natal Clinic. Medical Advisor to the Rushcliffe (Small Pox) Joint Hospital Committee. Certifying Factory Surgeon for Hucknall and District.

E. H. ADAMS. Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute. Member of the Sanitary Inspectors' Association.

Sanitary and Meat Inspector. Scavenging Superintendent. Officer appointed under the Housing Acts. Inspector of Petroleum Stores.

MISS A. HARWOOD. Certificate of the Central Midwives' Board, and one for General Nursing.

Lady Health Visitor and Infant Life Protection Visitor.

MISS A. KLUE. State Registered Nurse, State Certified Midwife, Health Visitor's Certificate, Royal Sanitary Institute, "London Hospital" Certificate of Training—4 years.

Lady Health Visitor and Infant Life Protection Visitor.

MR. R. W. BOOTH. Clerk, and General duties.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES. These are satisfactory in that the L.A. provides an ambulance for ordinary cases requiring removal to Hospital, etc., while the local Collieries each have their own ambulance. I must just remark however, that the ambulance belonging to the L.A. has seen its best days, and should be replaced.

NURSING IN THE HOME. This is carried out by the Hucknall and District Nursing Association.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES. Similar to last year. Details of the work carried out at the Infant Welfare Centre and the Ante-Natal Clinic will be found later in this Report.

ORTHOPÆDIC TREATMENT.

The Local Authority makes a payment per case attendance towards the treatment of Hucknall children under school age at the Julian Cahn Orthopædic Clinic. During 1935, this payment amounted to £162/5/0.

The following particulars have been most kindly supplied by the Honorary Secretary, Mr. Jos. Barker, C.C.

The total number of children under 5 years of age who attended the Hucknall Cripples' Clinic either for Examination by the Orthopædic Surgeon or for treatment during the year 1935 was 67.

The following table shows the kind of treatment given:—

Radiant Heat and Massage	...	...	10
Sun-Ray Treatment	...	...	29
Plaster Treatment	...	...	12
Plaster Treatment	...	...	7
Examination or Observation			
	by the Surgeon	...	9
			<hr/> 67 <hr/>

Total number of attendances made by all the above patients during the year:—

Radiant heat and Massage	...	...	114
Sun-Ray Treatment	...	...	911
Plaster Treatment	...	...	176
			<hr/> 1201 <hr/>

HOSPITALS.

The only Hospital over which the L.A. has any jurisdiction is the Rushcliffe Small Pox Hospital. Arrangements have been entered into with the Committee of the Peel Street Hospital for Women in Nottingham, and the County Council, for beds in the Basford County Infirmary, for admission of Maternity cases when

necessary. These arrangements are satisfactory. As regards Hospital accommodation for Infectious Diseases, the position remains as it did at the end of 1934. It was not until the end of 1935, that arrangements were made to call a meeting of representatives of the various Authorities concerned, to discuss the project. In my opinion it is most necessary that nothing should stand in the way of making a start to provide this accommodation.

The appointment of an additional Health Visitor is the only development in the services provided under the Maternity and Child Welfare Act. I am very pleased that the recommendation made by me last year has been approved, for it must materially increase the efficiency of this important work.

Other developments were discussed with Dr. D. Taylor when she paid a visit of inspection to the Welfare Centre, but it was agreed that these could not be carried out until we are settled in our new building.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water.

An Analysis of the Town Water was made in March. The result is given below:—

The sample contains per 100'000 parts:

Total Solids	...	...	24'00
Chlorine	...	...	1'24
Nitric Nitrogen	...	...	1'25
Free Ammonia	...	...	nil
Albuminoid Ammonia	...	...	trace
Temporary Hardness	...	...	5'00
Permanent Hardness	...	...	8'00

Total number of organisms growing on gelatine at 21 C. in 48 hours	...	21 per c.c.
Total number of organisms growing on agar at 31 C. in 48 hours	...	16 per c.c.
Bacillus Coli	...	Absent in 50 c.c. Present in 100 c.c.

This sample is of good quality.

MR. H. M. AITCHISON, the Surveyor and Engineer to the Council, has supplied the following particulars concerning the Water Supply, Drainage and Sewerage.

Water Supply.

During 1935 the following Main Extensions have been carried out.

Washdyke Lane Housing Estate.
Caddaw Avenue.
North Hill Avenue.
Long Hill Rise Estate.
Shortwood Avenue Estate.
Nottingham Road.
Across the Common Gardens from
Long Hill Rise to the Glebe Estate.

The effects of the droughts of the past few years have been felt in the Wells at the Pumping Station, but the recent heavy rains should have a beneficial effect in raising the level of the water in the near future.

The water levels in the two reservoirs have been well maintained throughout the year, and a scheme has been prepared for submission to the Ministry of Health to increase the water pressures in the Common Lane area and also at Westville.

During the Summer, owing to the lack of pressure at Westville, it was found impossible to supply the needs of the Royal Air Force, and temporary arrangements were made with the Nottingham Corporation for a supply from their mains until the Booster Scheme has been carried out.

Once again the large number of houses erected have increased the daily consumption of water, but there is every reason to believe that the appointment of a Water Wastage Inspector has proved a great success in securing a minimum of waste throughout the town. No action has been taken in respect of any form of contamination, but I have every reason to believe that the supply is perfectly satisfactory both in quality and quantity.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

The following sewerage Schemes have been carried out during the year:—

Bacon Springs Estate.

Sewered across the Linby Colliery Company's fields to the bottom of Bentinck Street.

Glebe Estate.

Sewered through the Common Gardens by two sewers, one from Garden Road to the boundary of the Glebe Estate under the public footpath, and the other from Long Hill Rise to the boundary of the Glebe Estate under the Common Gardens themselves.

The preparation of the Main Sewerage Scheme has been mostly concentrated upon the main outfall sewer and the Westville sewerage, and also the consequent enlargements at the Sewage Disposal Works.

The effluent from the Sewage Disposal Works is analysed periodically and the reports received have been uniformly good.

Signed—H. M. AITCHISON.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

No conversions have been carried during the year. The total number of Water closets at the end of the year was 5293.

Of these 189 are in the added area. There are also a very small number of Slop closets. 116 pail closets remain, of which 92 are inaccessible to a sewer. 54 of these are to be found in the added area. I may just say that, at present the Westville and Papplewick Lane areas are not sewered, which means that the closets empty into cesspools. This is, in my opinion, a very unsatisfactory arrangement. However, the L.A. is fully alive to this position, and is taking the necessary steps to provide sewers for these parts of the district.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

This includes the Report furnished by the Sanitary Inspector, which is as follows:—

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SANITARY INSPECTOR; MR. E. H. ADAMS.

To Dr. W. Garstang, Medical Officer of Health.

Sir,

I place before you my 6th Annual Report, the preparation of which has been a pleasant duty because the year's activities have produced such gratifying results.

During the year additional duties were imposed on the department, but because of the help which has been given they have not caused an undue strain. The Boundary Extension has caused more work which has been particularly noticed in the Scavenging Department.

HOUSING.

The Housing Act of 1935 came into force this year, and three Enumerators have carried out the Preliminary Survey under my supervision.

In the course of the year, the Council had to carry out work in default to eighteen houses the owners of which had failed to comply with the Statutory Notices served on them. I have not yet been able to ascertain the cost of all this work, but for the first twelve houses it averages slightly over eight pounds per house. In each case, the owner had carried out part of the requirements of the Notices, but could not be prevailed upon to complete the work.

It is interesting to observe the psychological effect produced by the various types of Notices served on owners of property. For instance, an owner may consider himself aggrieved at receiving a notice under Section 17 of the Housing Act, 1930, requiring him to execute some necessary repairs to render a house fit. As a result, he complies with as few of the requirements as possible, and the work that he does carry out is done very indifferently. The same owner, receiving a notice under Section 19 of the same Act, which carries with it the threat of demolition will readily come forward, display great affability and make lavish promises of extensive repairs and alterations to his property. Should the Council accept his undertaking, not only does he hasten to execute the whole of the works, but invariably adopting the policy of "not spoiling the ship for a ha-porth of tar," he carries out many additional works in order to ensure that he has given complete satisfaction to all parties concerned.

At the end of this report, there is a table shewing repairs carried out during the year, and this, read in conjunction with the Housing Statistics which have been already supplied to you, gives a clear indication of the attention which is being paid to this branch of the work.

RENT AND MORTGAGE INTEREST (RESTRICTIONS) ACTS, 1920 and 1933.

No applications were received during the year for Certificates under the above Acts.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE AND DISINFECTIONS.

Disinfection has been carried out as in previous years by fumigation with Formalin Gas. In exceptional cases, rooms have been sprayed, and infected bedding and clothing sterilized by steam. One hundred and twelve rooms have been disinfected after cases of infectious disease, and a quantity of bedding has been destroyed on request.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Nearly a thousand visits were made during the year to slaughter houses, food shops, market stalls, etc. Butchers, generally speaking, observe the Meat Regulations to the letter, and offer every facility for the inspection of carcasses. Traders are quick to notify me of any suspected article of food and have it examined before offering it for sale. As in previous years it has been necessary to make many early morning, late evening, and Sunday visits beside the ordinary routine inspections.

THE SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1933.

The above Act which provides for the licensing of slaughtermen and the stunning of animals by a mechanically operated instrument in good repair, has certainly placed some unnecessary responsibility on Inspectors. The Act specifically states that the instrument must be in proper repair, and from this it would appear that it is the Inspector's duty to regularly examine mechanical killers to see that they are kept so. In practice I find that quite a number of butchers have not the faintest idea whether their captive bolt pistols are in proper repair or not. It is surprising that

more accidents do not occur during the use of these instruments, and I wonder how deeply an Inspector might be involved in respect of an accident to a butcher or slaughter-man who pleads that the Inspector had recently examined his pistol and passed it as being in good condition, or failed to notify him that the pistol was out of order.

On three occasions I have had to point out to butchers that their mechanical killers were not in good repair and explain to them the cause of the damage.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

The soap boiling establishment continues to expand and finds increased employment in the district. Owing to the modern methods of manufacture, and up-to-date premises, no complaints have been received during the year.

Fish frying is not a Statutory Offensive trade, but from time to time I have made inspections of these premises to see that clean methods are employed. All proprietors seem to welcome inspection, and are not averse to taking any advice.

TENTS, VANS, SHEDS, ETC.

The caravans attending the two annual Wakes were inspected as usual, and found to be in a cleanly condition. The lavatory accommodation and dustbins were provided by the Council.

There are now a number of caravan dwellings in the district and the overcrowding survey will possibly bring them into prominence next year.

WATERCOURSES.

It has not been found necessary during the year to take any action with regard to pollution of watercourses.

DRAINAGE.

Although quite a number of complaints were received during the year with regard to drain stoppages very few drains were found to be seriously defective. Practically the whole of the complaints arose from minor defects and were easily remedied.

SANITARY SUPERVISION OF MUSIC HALLS, THEATRES, ETC.

Ministry's Circular, 1921, No. 120.

The Cinemas and Dance Halls have been visited from time to time, and informal action was taken in two instances in respect of the cleanliness of sanitary accommodation.

RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT, 1912.

It has not been necessary during the year to take action under Section 5 of this Act. As the result of active propaganda during Rat Week, and action taken by the Council in laying huge quantities of rat bait, the pests are not now so numerous in the district as they were in former years. Very few complaints were received throughout the year. The method of controlled tipping practiced by this Council has done much to prevent rat breeding.

SHOPS ACT, 1934.

It has not been found possible to devote much time to this work during the year but numerous inspections have been made, and the work of compiling the register is in hand.

SUMMARY OF WORK DONE DURING THE YEAR:—

Complaints received	363
Nuisances discovered	521
Letters written and Informal Notices served	905
Statutory Notices served	113

Visits Classified—

Infectious Diseases	212
Slaughterhouses	635
Foodstores and Market	242
Cowsheds	25
Dairies and Milk Purveyors, etc. ...	21
Caravans	29
Rats and Mice Destruction Act ...	16
Verminous Premises	60
Factories and Workshops Act ...	92
Bakehouses	14
Unclassified (Demolitions, Repairs in Progress, etc. 422	

Particulars of work carried out under the Public Health Acts and Housing Act:—

Dwelling Houses.

	Informal Action	Formal Action	Total
Repaired or made fit	155	127	282
Dampness remedied in walls ...	—	34	34
Roofs repaired	68	61	129
Floors repaired, ventilated, etc. ...	58	161	219
Plastered walls and ceilings repaired	32	94	126
Windows repaired, made to open, etc.	26	69	95
Sashcords renewed	7	19	26
Food Stores provided, repaired etc. ...	13	33	46
Stairs repaired, handrails provided, etc.	7	18	25
Skirting boards provided or repaired	—	1	1
Doors repaired, rehung or renewed ...	26	84	110
Firegrates repaired, reset or renewed	26	82	108
Chimneys or Chimney stacks repaired	24	8	32
New sinks provided and fixed ...	76	49	125
Sink wastes repaired or renewed ...	17	3	20
Water supply provided inside houses	15	13	28
Wash coppers repaired or provided ...	9	15	24
External walls pointed	31	49	80
External walls cemented or tarred ...	1	9	10
Eaves gutters and R.W.P. renewed ...	26	22	48
Dangerous walls repaired	1	—	1
Yards and Passages paved and drained	63	14	77
Yard paving repaired	32	55	87

Drains, Water closets and Ashes Accommodation.

Obstructed drains cleansed ...	159	—	159
Obstructed W.C's. cleansed ...	3	—	3
Yard gullies provided and connected to drains ...	31	13	44
Drains repaired or reconstructed ...	20	2	22
W.C. Basins renewed	4	—	4
Additional W.C's. provided ...	13	—	13
Closet structures repaired	85	24	39
Ashpits abolished	1	—	1
Dustbins provided	366	24	390

Other Nuisances.

Smoke	2	—	2
Animals improperly kept	—	—	0
Accumulations	1	—	1
Rats and Mice and other vermin ...	22	—	22
Miscellaneous.	70	—	70
Totals ...	1420	1083	2503

Dairies, Cowsheds, etc.—

Number on Register	27
Retailers	92
Inspections	30
Notices Served	7

Bakehouses—

Number on Register	9
Inspections	14
Notices served	1

Slaughterhouses—

Number on Register	12
Inspections	635
Infringements of Bylaws, Regulations, etc.	5

Offensive Trades—

Soap boilers	1
Inspections	4

Petroleum (Consolidation) Act, 1928:—

Licences granted	21
Visits and Inspections	22
Carbide of Calcium	Nil

PUBLIC CLEANSING.**1. Collection of Refuse.**

Many new houses have been built in the last few years, and this has caused an increase in the amount of work to be carried out. With the extension of the boundary in April a further two hundred houses were added. Considerable ingenuity has had to be exercised to carry out all the extra work without purchasing

an additional vehicle. It has only been made possible by the scrapping of the small capacity vehicles and the introduction of larger ones with lower loading lines and other modern improvements. At the end of the year we had two lorries of seven cubic yards capacity and one holding approximately two thirds of that quantity. If these vehicles are to continue to do the existing work and to cope with the refuse from many more new houses it will become imperative to introduce a much speedier method of loading, and that means the introduction of bin trucks. Very few complaints have been received during the year, and the weekly collection of refuse has been adhered to except for slight delays at holiday times. There is a small amount of nightsoil to be collected in the new area and this is collected along with the dry refuse and disposed of at the Tip.

2. Disposal.

During the year we finished tipping on the Butler's Hill Recreation Ground which was formerly an old and waterlogged piece of ground and is now a fine, level football and recreation ground.

A stretch of land at Ruff's Farm has now been utilized as a Tip and in a very short time it will be sufficiently advanced to form another playing field. Two men with the occasional help of a horse, cart and man are able to deal with the whole of the refuse and I anticipate that there will be considerable economy affected in the future.

3. Costing.

The total cost of collection and disposal has been very high during the year, this to some extent being caused by the purchase of a new lorry, but I am satisfied that if a better system of costing was introduced, further economy could be affected. Unfortunately there is not much of my time available for the keeping of records as I have so many other Statutory obligations which include the keeping of no less than fifteen registers of various kinds. I do, however, find that the neighbouring Authorities are doing the work much more economically than we have been doing in the past year or so, and I hope that the Council will keep this in mind when coming to any decision affecting this work.

In conclusion, Sir, I would like to thank you for your help and kindness during the past year. I also wish to thank, through you, my colleagues, and the Chairman and Members of the Council for their never failing help.

E. H. ADAMS,
Sanitary Inspector.

SHOPS.

Inspections have been made of the various shops in the town, under the Shops Act, 1934, but it has not been necessary to take any action during the year.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

There have been complaints at various times during the year about the emission of smoke from the Hucknall Collieries. The matter was reported to the Sherwood Colliery Co., and I have to state that new boilers have been installed at each Colliery, which, it is hoped, will abate the nuisance.

SWIMMING BATH.

I am pleased to say that it has been decided to instal a Filtration Plant at the public bath. I understand that this proposal is before the Ministry of Health at the present time. This is very necessary owing to the extensive use of the bath during the summer months, as the following statement shows:—

Total number of Swims	...	...	6459
Slipper baths	...	...	309
Scholars' tickets	...	...	6276
Other school tickets	...	...	1700
Club tickets...	...	...	1487
Visitors' tickets	...	...	816
Season tickets	...	...	21
Half season tickets	...	...	3

SUMMARY:—

Public checked in	...	...	16047
School children	...	...	1700

SCHOOLS.

The sanitary condition and water supply of the schools in the district is satisfactory. The Head teachers of the various schools give me great assistance by the promptness with which they send me information as to the cases of infectious diseases and contacts among the children under their charge.

PROVISION OF PUBLIC WASHHOUSES.

As washing facilities in various parts of the town, particularly in the Butler's Hill area, appear to be inadequate, I suggest that the question of the erection of Public Washhouses be a matter for earnest consideration in the immediate future.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

As usual I am able to state that this important work has been thoroughly carried out. The Market stalls are inspected weekly and the condition of the food exposed has been satisfactory. The same remark applies to food exposed for sale in the various shops and other premises in the town, which are visited at regular intervals.

The following table gives a classified list of all foods condemned, surrendered and destroyed during the year.

Animals affected	Disease	No. of carcasses or organs condemned	Weight			
			tons	cwts	qrs.	lbs.
Cattle	Tuberculosis	8 carcasses	3	1	...	...
"	"	2 fore-quarters	...	3	2	...
"	"	3 heads	...	...	3	16
"	"	26 sets of lungs	...	2	3	4
"	"	4 livers	...	...	2	6
"	"	various offals	...	7	2	2
"	Distoma Hepaticum	11 livers	...	1	...	17
"	Echinococcus cysts	2 livers	...	...	1	...
"	"	1 set of lungs	...	...	...	14
"	Abscesses	3 livers	...	...	1	26
"	Actinomycosis	1 head	...	...	1	2
"	Cirrhosis	1 liver	...	...	...	18
"	Ecchymosis	sirloin of beef	...	...	2	7
"	Mammitis	1 udder	...	...	...	12
"	Moribund carcass	1 calf	...	1	2	...
Swine	Septic pneumonia	1 carcass	...	2	...	...
"	Tuberculosis	8 heads and plucks	...	1	3	13
"	"	10 heads	...	1	1	6
"	Cysts	various offals	...	...	...	16
Sheep	Infarcts	1 liver	...	...	...	4
TOTAL WEIGHT ...			4	6	...	23

OTHER FOODS.

1 side of bacon (44 lbs.)
 1 barrel of mussels (56 lbs.)
 2 doz. boxes of cheese
 2 tins of corned beef
 2 tins of tongue
 1 tin of ham
 2 tins of jellied veal
 8 tins of cherries
 10 tins of apricots
 23 tins of fruit salad
 140 tins of condensed milk

MILK SUPPLY.

This comes from inside and outside the district, and is of good quality. Dairies and cowsheds in the district are visited regularly, and are kept in a condition of cleanliness. A few minor infringements of the Regulations were found, chiefly of failure to limewash, and these were remedied on request. Two licences under the Milk (special designations) Order 1923 were applied for and granted. These were for the supply of pasteurised milk to children attending the public elementary schools.

MEAT INSPECTION.

The Slaughter-houses are visited most regularly, and all carcasses receive a very careful inspection. This work, done thoroughly as it is, takes up a very great amount of the Sanitary Inspector's time. The Slaughter-houses are kept clean, and only five infringements of Regulations were found, which were remedied at once on request being made.

ADULTERATIONS, ETC.

Regulations under this heading are administered by the County Council. Mr. E. Templeman, Chief Inspector, has supplied the following particulars:—

Extract from the Report of the Public Analyst upon the Articles analysed by him under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, and of those examined by the Inspectors, taken in the District during the year 1935.

The total number of articles purchased by the Inspectors for examination and analysis was 86, of which 64 were samples of Milk. All were genuine except two samples of milk, both of which showed a deficiency of fat. The vendors were cautioned in each case.

Number of informal samples of Milk tested by the
Inspectors by "Gerber" Tester

				Result	
				Correct.	Incorrect.
No. of Samples taken	...	...	94	92	2
No. of Samples submitted by Milk Vendors to the Inspectors	...	...	18	9	9
				<hr/>	<hr/>
				112	11
				<hr/>	<hr/>

HOUSING.

The following statistics are presented in the manner prescribed by the Ministry of Health.

Housing Statistics.

Number of new houses erected during the year 1935:—

(a)	Total (including numbers given separately under (b))	300
(i)	By the Local Authority	60
(ii)	By other bodies or persons	240
(b)	With State assistance under the Housing Acts:—	
(i)	By the Local Authority	60
(ii)	By other bodies or persons	0

The total number of houses owned by the Local Authority is 362. The 60 houses built this year are held under the Housing Act, 1930.

In order that the following particulars may be accurately given, the several heads should be read as a whole before the form is filled up, **and care should be taken to avoid duplication:** for example, a defective house remedied twice during the year should be counted once only.

I. Number of Dwelling-houses inspected during the Year.

(1).	(a).	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...	...	...	...	...	378
	(b).	Number of inspections made for the purpose						449

- (2). (a). Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 262
- (b). Number of inspections made for the purpose 309
- (3). Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation 38
- (4). Number of dwelling houses (exclusive to those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects fit for human habitation. ... 270

II. Remedy of defects during the year without service of Formal Notices.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers... .. 155

III. Action under Statutory Powers during the Year.

- (a) Proceedings under sections 17, 18 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1930:—
- (1). Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs 84
- (2). Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—
- (a) By owners 109
- (b) By Local Authority in default of owners 18
- (b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—
- (1). Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied Nil
- (2). Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—
- (a) By owners Nil
- (b) By Local Authority in default of owners Nil

(c) Proceedings under sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930:—

- | | | | | |
|------|---|-----|-----|-----|
| (1). | Number of dwelling houses in respect of which
Demolition Orders were made... | ... | ... | 1 |
| (2). | Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance
of Demolition Orders | ... | ... | Nil |

(d) Proceeding under section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930:—

- | | | | |
|------|---|-----|-----|
| (1). | Number of separate tenements or underground rooms
in respect of which Closing Orders were made | ... | Nil |
| (2). | Number of separate tenements or underground rooms
in respect of which Closing Orders were determined,
the tenement or room having been rendered fit | ... | Nil |

The following tables, which have been drawn up by Mr. E. H. Adams, give in an easy assimilable form the progress made in dealing with unfit property since 1930. These tables are illuminating, and my thanks are due to Mr. Adams for the able manner in which he has set out all the details. It is not necessary for me to make any further comment except to say that the families displaced from the Clearance Areas, Wood Lane to Allen Street (see table 1) have been rehoused in the Council's new housing estate off Washdyke Lane.

REVIEW OF HOUSING PROGRESS SINCE 1930.

Being work carried out under Sections 1, 2, 17, 18 and 19 of the Housing Act, 1930.

Table I.

Sections 1 and 2.

Area	Date of Resolution	Date of Enquiry	Date of Confirmation	No. of Houses	Number Demolished	Number made fit	No. of Persons Displaced
Gilbert Street	13th July, 1931	19th May, 1932	9th Nov., 1932	43	39	4	182
Wood Lane (No. 1)	13th March, 1934	23rd, Oct., 1934	31st Jan., 1935	5	5	0	14
Wood Lane (No. 2)	do.	do.	do.	2	2	0	6
Mellows' Row	do.	do.	do.	8	0	0	27
North Hill	10th April, 1934	do.	do.	9	0	0	27
Lambert Hill	11th Dec., 1934	14th May, 1935	23rd July, 1935	7	0	0	2
Mill Yard	do.	do.	do.	5	0	0	0
Chequers Yard	do.	do.	do.	3	0	0	11
Allen Street	do.	do.	do.	11	0	0	54
Beardall Street	10th Dec., 1935			2	0	0	0
General Street (No. 1)	do.			3	0	0	0
General Street (No. 2)	do.			4	0	0	0
Portland Road	do.			5	0	0	0
Bestwood Road	do.			5	0	0	0
Hankin Street (No. 1)	do.			2	0	0	0
Hankin Street (No. 2)	do.			2	0	0	0
Position at the end of Year 1935	16	9	9	116	46	4	323

TABLE II.
Sections 17 and 18.

Informal Action	Number of houses rendered fit	
	Statutory Action	
129	By owners	180
	By Council in default	23

TABLE III.

Section 19.

Notices of Time & Place issued	Under- takings accepted	Demolition Orders made	Houses Demolished	No. of houses rendered fit	No. of houses closed	No. of persons rehoused
78	21	32	26	14	1	70

Summary of Tables I., II. and III.

Total number of houses made fit by 31st December, 1935	...	346
Total number of houses demolished by 31st December, 1935	...	72
Total number of persons displaced by 31st December, 1935	...	393
Number of houses under consideration	... ..	150

Outstanding at above date to complete Washdyke Lane Housing Scheme.

Number of persons rehoused during Jan. and Feb., 1936	...	67
Number of houses in course of demolition	... ..	51

The thick line on Table I. denotes position on 31st December, 1934.

FUTURE PROGRAMME.

As regards this I suggest that the following groups of houses be dealt with next, and form our programme for 1936.

	No. of houses.
7 Areas declared 10/12/35 and shown in	
Table 1 ...	23
Connery Clearance Area, declared 16/1/36 ...	9
Chapel Street „ „ 11/2/36 ...	6
Nos. 38 and 42 Allen Street ...	2
Nos. 74 - 82 „ „ ...	5
Nos. 75 - 81 „ „ ...	4
Nos. 87 - 91 „ „ ...	3
Nos. 31 and 32 Orchard Street ...	2

This will give us plenty to do, especially as the Overcrowding Act is now in force which will necessarily entail a large amount of extra work.

THE PREVENTION AND ABATEMENT OF OVERCROWDING.

The preliminary survey, made necessary under the Sections of the above Act, has been completed. The two tables in the First Schedule of the Act have been used, and the following particulars have been obtained.

Number of houses, vans, etc., inspected ...	4876
„ „ families inhabiting these houses	5046
„ „ „ living in lodgings ...	111
„ „ houses overcrowded ...	146
„ „ borderline cases ...	418

A second survey of these last two items is now being carried out.

PREVENTION OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

The appropriate Tables should be studied in connection with the following statement.

The total number of cases of Notifiable Diseases was 184, an increase of 60 as compared with 1934. Nearly all this increase was due to cases of SCARLET FEVER which rose to 99 as against 43 the previous year. You will see that there were 3 cases of

ENTERIC FEVER, one of which proved fatal, and one case each of CEREBRO SPINAL MENINGITIS and ACUTE ANTERIOR POLIO-MYELITIS. Both these cases ended fatally. These two notifications were received from the Children's Hospital, and the General Hospital, Nottingham, respectively, and though I made what enquiries I could, I was not able to obtain any definite information as to the possible cause of the disease in either case. There were no deaths from either SCARLET FEVER or DIPHTHERIA. Only two cases of PUERPERAL PYREXIA were reported. In the first case it was quite obvious that the PYREXIA was due to an attack of TONSILLITIS and had nothing to do with the Confinement at all, which had been a perfectly normal labour. This case was treated at home, no complications ensued, and recovery was complete within a short time. The other case, notified just at the end of the year, was seen by a specialist, and taken to Hospital, and I understand she is making good progress towards recovery. There was one case of OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM notified, which was treated at home and vision is unimpaired.

The other diseases require a little more comment.

Diphtheria. The nine cases notified occurred during January and February, since when the district has been entirely free from this disease. There were five cases of School age and four over that age. One case evidently contracted the disease at Chesterfield, one case was already notified as Scarlet Fever, and two adults were affected in one house. The other cases were at a considerable distance from each other, and I could not trace any common source of infection. Antitoxin, supplied free to Medical Practitioners by the L.A. was generally used, and as I have said there were no deaths. One case was removed to the Basford Sanatorium owing to the impossibility of any isolation at home.

Scarlet Fever. It will be seen that cases of this disease were reported in every month of the year, though by far the greatest number occurred during the last quarter. The three Wards were equally affected. As usual the age groups five to ten, and ten to fifteen had the largest number of cases. Twenty cases came from nine houses, proving that it is impossible to isolate cases effectively in their own homes. I did manage to get six cases admitted to

the Basford Sanatorium, but generally speaking my efforts to get cases removed to this Hospital met with the reply "FULL UP." This is not altogether surprising considering the tremendous size of the Area covered by this Hospital, which belongs to the Basford R.D.C. and can only take cases from outside that Area after its own needs have been met. I think I can say with truth that given adequate Hospital accomodation quite sixty per cent of our cases would not have occurred. But, until such accomodation is provided, we shall have to deal with cases of infectious diseases as best we can, and continue to have a large number of unnecessary cases.

Enteric Fever. Three cases were reported, one in April, and two in September. Housing conditions were satisfactory in each case, and so far as I could ascertain, food, milk, etc., could be excluded from causing the disease. The diagnosis of the first case—F. aged 6—rested on Clinical evidence, and this case was not a very serious one. Of the two cases in September—M. aged 17, and M. 14—the former yielded a positive Widal reaction to Typhoid and Para Typhoid A. This case made an uninterrupted recovery. The latter case was one of great severity and provided a typical clinical picture, but it was not possible to get a Widal test done. This case proved fatal. The Death Rate per 1000 was 0·05.

Pneumonia. The number of notifications was 59. The cases were spread more uniformly over the year than was the case in 1934. The number of cases under school age was 19, and considering that climatic conditions were not unfavourable, for there was no very severe weather except during the last quarter, I am brought to the conclusion that the vitality of some of these children may have been impaired owing to lack of nourishment. When I say also, that besides the eleven deaths among notified cases, there are six other deaths—five under one year old—ascribed to Pneumonia, which had not been notified, this conclusion seems justified. The Death Rate is 0·9 per 1000.

No use has been made of the Schick and Dick tests respectively for Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever, nor of the artificial methods of immunisation against these diseases.

Other Infectious Diseases. Measles, Whooping Cough and Chicken Pox have all been prevalent at various times during the year, but,

I cannot give any idea as to the numbers, as they are not notifiable. The appointment of a second Health Visitor will no doubt prove of use in this respect during the coming year. One case of Whooping Cough complicated by Broncho Pneumonia proved fatal. The Death Rate being 0·05 per 1000.

Influenza. This has been responsible for 3 deaths, but, on the whole, there has not been a great amount of this disease though it became prevalent in December. The Death Rate is 0.15 per 1000.

Diarrhoea and Enteritis under two years. Two deaths have taken place in Institutions. I am doubtful whether one death should have been ascribed to Diarrhoea, as this child had undergone an operation for repair of Hare Lip and Cleft Palate, and the Diarrhoea came on afterwards. I think it would have been more correct to have stated this death as due to Congenital Deformity followed by Operation. However, I have to accept it and the Death Rate is 7·01 per 1000 births.

Finally, I give the case rates per 1000 living population of certain Infectious diseases for England and Wales, compared with similar rates for Hucknall.

	England and Wales	Hucknall
Small Pox	...	0·00
Scarlet Fever	...	5·47
Diphtheria	...	0·49
Enteric Fever	...	0·16
Puerperal Fever*	...	0·00
Puerperal Pyrexia*	...	6·91
Erysipelas	...	0·49

*These rates are expressed in relation to the number of Births registered, that is calculated on a basis of 1000 births (live and still) registered during the year.

TUBERCULOSIS.

New Cases and Mortality during 1935.

Age Periods.	New Cases*				Deaths			
	Pulmon-ary		Non-Pul-monary		Pulmon-ary.		Non-Pul-monary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1—5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5—10	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
10—15	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
15—20	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
20—25	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	...
25—35	2	1	...	...	1	2	...	...
35—45	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...
45—55	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	...
55—65	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...
65 upwards	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
Totals	6	9	2	1	4	8	0	0

New cases are to include all primary notifications, and any other NEW cases coming to the knowledge of the M.O.H. during the year.

All the deaths occurred in cases previously notified.

No action has been necessary under:—

- (a) Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925
- (b) Public Health Act, 1925, sec. 62.

The number of cases receiving Sanatorium or other Institutional treatment during the year was 15—Males 7, Females 8. The Death Rate was 0·7 per 1000 population.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE WORK.**Ante-Natal Clinic.**

Sessions are held weekly during the year except on public holidays. The total number of attendances this year was 300, and the number of women attending was 158. This is a gratifying increase over 1934 when the number attending was 93. This

means that 54% of the expectant mothers attended the Clinic. Seven cases were referred by me to a Consultant. Of these, four were admitted to the Women's Hospital, Nottingham, where Caesarean Section was performed, and four living babies are the result. In two cases Parturition took place at home, and one case still remains under observation. Two cases were sent to the Basford County Infirmary, and one to the Mansfield Institution owing to unfavourable home surroundings. In all these cases the L.A. bears the entire cost of maintainance, and Surgeon's fees, when these are necessary. The provision of Adexolin Capsules during the last 100 days of pregnancy, has proved of distinct benefit.

Maternity Outfits.

Fifteen of these have been sold. This seems a small number, but it is often found that women have made the necessary provision for themselves.

Payment of Midwives' Fees.

In eight cases the L.A. has either paid the Midwife's fee (Necessitous cases) or some portion of it. This latter in those cases where a Midwife has been engaged and I have advised Hospital treatment after having examined the case at the Ante-Natal Clinic.

Infant Welfare Work.

The Lady Health Visitor, Miss Harwood, has supplied me with the following particulars:—

Number of Births notified	...	...	...	289
„ „ „ unnotified	...	...	...	1
„ „ „ notified by Doctors	...	...	...	6
„ „ „ „ „ Midwives	...	...	...	283
„ „ cases attended by Doctors (without				
		a Midwife)	...	6
„ „ „ „ „ „ (who				
		were engaged) and Midwives	...	20
„ „ „ „ „ Midwives only			...	264
„ „ „ in which a Midwife sent for				
		Medical help	...	61
„ „ Stillbirths	...	...	...	4
„ „ Twinbirths (three infants living)			...	4

Number of Births transferred into this district	...	16
„ „ Births transferred to other districts	...	17
„ „ Families with young children who came to reside in the district		15
„ „ „ „ young children who left the district	...	13

Systematic Visiting.

Number of first visits	... ..	283
„ „ subsequent visits	... ..	1117
„ „ visits to children between the ages of one and five	... ..	801
„ „ „ „ Expectant Mothers	... ..	218
„ „ „ „ cases of Measles and Whooping Cough	... ..	142

Infant Welfare Centre.

Number of infants on the Register under 1 year	...	141
„ „ „ between 1 and 5 years...	...	194

Children Weighed.

Under 1 year (total weighings)	... ..	2265
Between 1 and 5 years (total weighings)	... ..	2269
Average attendance per session	... ..	51

As usual short talks have been given during the sessions. These chiefly relate to the preparation of infant foods, gastric disturbances, and common childish ailments.

The sale of Wool has been very much appreciated, and many mothers who had never tried before, have learnt to knit and make some very useful baby garments.

About 70% of the infants are breast fed from birth, but 30% of these are changed to other methods during the second and third months.

HEALTH WEEK.

Three days were devoted to this in October. On the first day Films relating to various aspects of Infant Welfare Work were shewn at a local Cinema. On the second day there was an exhibition of Mothers' Work which included cooking, baking, sewing,

knitting, laundry work, etc. Also there was a display of garden produce shewn by the Fathers. The third day was given up to the Annual Party for the Mothers and Children, during which a short play was presented by Children from the Beardall Street Girls' School.

MISS A. HARWOOD.

The foregoing report gives full details of the work during the year. On the whole, the condition of the children is good, though there is evidence of malnutrition in a few cases among babies under one year of age. However, there have only been two deaths among the infants who attended the Centre, one of which was in such a poor state of health when first seen that I could not give any hope of recovery.

PROVISION OF FRESH MILK OR MILK FOODS UNDER THE COUNCIL'S SCHEME.

During the year 748 applications for fresh milk have been granted free, the number of applicants being 123. The amount paid for this provision was £187-15-9. Also, the following amounts of dried milk have been given free:—

				£	s.	d.
Ostermilk	169 tins	...	...	13	7	7
Cow and Gate	95 „	...	...	7	10	4
Trufood	59 „	...	...	5	18	0
Ambrosia	276 „	...	...	21	17	0
Trufood (Full cream)	10 „	...	...		15	10
Lactogen	114 „	...	...	9	0	6
Colact	10 „	...	...	1	5	4
Total Cost ...				£59	14	1

The following articles have been sold at cost price through the Infant Welfare Centre:—

No. Sold	Class of Goods.	Rates.	Amount.
			£ s. d.
154	Maltaline	6d.	3 17 0
520	Ovaltine	1/4d.	34 13 4
1079	Ostermilk	1/7d.	85 8 5

47	Ambrosia	1/7d.	3	14	5
25	Aberdeen Emulsion	1/0d.	1	5	0
28	16 oz. Virol	1/7d.	2	4	4
91	8 oz. Virol	10d.	3	15	10
126	4 oz. Virol	6d.	3	3	0
808	Cow and Gate	1/7d.	63	19	4
54	Colact	1/7d.	4	5	6
98	Trufood	2/0d.	9	16	0
29	„ (Full Cream)	1/7d.	2	5	11
78	Lactogen	1/7d.	6	3	6
15	Maternity Outfits	3/0d.	2	5	0
			<hr/>		
			£226 16 7		
			<hr/>		

I am indebted to Mr. R. B. Gandy, the Treasurer to the Council, for the above particulars.

TABLE 1.—Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1935 and previous Years.
Name of District: Hucknall Urban.

Year.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	Births.			Total Deaths Registered in the District.		Transferable Deaths of Non-Residents registered in the District.	Transferable Deaths of Residents not registered in the District.	Nett. Deaths belonging to the District.			
		Uncorrected Number	Nett.		Number	Rate.			Under 1 Year of age.	At all Ages.		
			Number	Rate.								
											Number	Rate per 1000 Nett Births	Number	Rate.
1930	17470	318	314	17.2	164	9.0	2	55	14	44	217	11.2
1931	17540	283	278	16.0	155	8.7	2	59	17	61	212	11.9
1932	17410	307	302	17.3	122	6.9	2	42	18	59	162	9.3
1933	17430	277	271	15.5	158	9.0	1	41	27	99	198	11.1
1934	17490	286	279	15.8	137	7.8	2	35	17	60	170	10.9
1935	18070	286	285	15.7	160	9.8	3	40	24	84	197	12.2

TABLE II.—Causes of Death in Hucknall.
Urban District, 1935.

CAUSES OF DEATH.				Males.	Females
All Causes				105	82
1	Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers			1	
2	Measles				
3	Scarlet Fever... ..				
4	Whooping Cough				1
5	Diphtheria				
6	Influenza			1	2
7	Encephalitis lethargica			1	1
8	Cerebro-spinal fever... ..				1
9	Tuberculosis of respiratory system			4	8
10	Other Tuberculous Diseases				
11	Syphilis				
12	General paralysis of the insane, tabes dorsalis			1	
13	Cancer, malignant disease			5	9
14	Diabetes			1	
15	Cerebral hæmorrhage, &c.... ..			12	12
16	Heart Disease			27	23
17	Aneurysm				
18	Other circulatory diseases			1	
19	Bronchitis			6	3
20	Pneumonia (all forms)			11	6
21	Other respiratory diseases				2
22	Peptic ulcer				
23	Diarrhœa &c. (under 2 years)			1	1
24	Appendicitis				1
25	Cirrhosis of Liver			5	
26	Other diseases of liver, etc.				
27	Other digestive diseases			2	
28	Acute and chronic nephritis			2	3
29	Puerperal sepsis				
30	Other puerperal causes				
31	Congenital debility, premature birth, malformation etc.			9	4
32	Senility			1	5
33	Suicide				
34	Other violence			4	
35	Other defined diseases			10	10
36	Causes ill-defined or unknown			1	
Deaths of infants under 1 year					
Total... ..				14	10
Legitimate				14	10
Illegitimate					
LIVE BIRTHS					
Total				152	133
Legitimate				147	130
Illegitimate				5	3
STILL BIRTHS					
Total... ..				2	2
Legitimate				2	2
Illegitimate					
POPULATION				18070	

TABLE III.—Birth-rate, Death-rate, and Analysis of Mortality during the Year 1935.

(Provisional figures. The rates for England and Wales have been calculated on a population estimated to the middle of 1935, but those for London and the Towns have been calculated on populations estimated to the middle of 1934.

	Rate per 1,000 Total Population.		ANNUAL DEATH-RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION.								RATE PER 1,000 BIRTHS.		PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL DEATHS.				
	Live Births	Still-Births	All Causes	Typhoid & Para-Typhoid Fever.	Small-pox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Violence	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 Years).	Total Deaths under One Year.	Causes of Death certified by Registered Medical Practitioners.	Inquest Cases.	Certified by Coroner after P. M.	No Inquest Causes Uncertified.
England and Wales ...																	
121 County Boroughs & Great Towns, including London																	
135 Smaller Towns (Estimated Resident Populations 25,000-50,000, Census 1931)																	
London ...																	
HUCKNALL ...	15·7	0·22	12·2	0·05	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·05	0·00	0·15	0·22	7·01	84	92·6	2·1	3·1	2·4

The maternal mortality rates for England and Wales are as follows :

{
per 1000 Live Births ...
"
"
Total Births ...
}

Corresponding rates for Hucknall :

{
per 1000 Live Births ...
"
"
Total Births ...
}

Puerperal Sepsis.
Others.
Total.

Table IV. Infant Mortality. 1935.

Nett Deaths from stated causes at various periods under 1 Year of Age.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Under 1 Week.	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks.	4 weeks and under 3 months.	3 months and under 6 months.	6 months and under 9 months.	9 months and under 1 year.	Totals
Premature Birth	5	1	1	...	7	...	...	...	...	7
Congenital Malformation	2	1	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	6
Pneumonia ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	1	5
Pertussis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Asphyxia Neonatorum ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Enteritis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2
Convulsions ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Totals ...	8	2	1	...	11	5	5	2	1	24

TABLE V.—Showing Number of Live Births registered
in the District each Month.

1935	MALES		FEMALES.		Total.
	Legiti- mate.	Illegit- imate	Legiti- mate.	Illegit- imate	
January ...	15	1	8	1	25
February...	6	...	7	...	13
March ...	5	...	10	1	16
April ...	12	...	15	...	27
May ...	12	1	15	...	28
June ...	16	...	7	1	24
July ...	17	1	11	...	29
August ...	13	1	15	...	29
September.	11	...	8	...	19
October ...	9	...	10	...	19
November	18	1	6	...	25
December	14	...	18	...	32
Total ...	148	5	130	3	286

This total is not corrected for Inward and Outward
Transferable Births.

TABLE VI.—Total Notifications of Births for
each Ward during 1935.

1935.	EAST WARD.	WEST WARD	NORTH WARD	Total.
January ...	9	1	5	15
February ...	9	4	3	16
March ...	5	6	11	23
April ..	17	3	8	28
May ...	11	5	12	28
June ...	10	9	7	26
July ...	10	9	14	33
August ...	6	3	9	18
September..	7	3	6	16
October ..	10	9	13	32
November...	11	5	5	21
December ...	12	4	19	35
Total ...	117	61	112	290

TABLE VII.—Showing the Number of Deaths registered in the District each month classified as to Sex and Wards.

1935	Male	Female	Total	East Ward	West Ward	North Ward
January ...	12	3	15	6	4	5
February ..	11	3	14	6	1	7
March ...	7	11	18	9	4	5
April ...	2	10	12	3	4	5
May ...	12	6	18	11	3	4
June ...	10	9	19	7	9	3
July ...	5	5	10	2	1	7
August ...	4	1	5	...	4	1
September	6	5	11	5	3	3
October ...	7	6	13	7	4	2
November .	3	10	13	3	6	4
December .	8	4	12	6	3	3
Total ...	87	73	160	65	46	49

Table VIII.—Ages at which Death occurred.

1935 Age Groups.	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Totals
Under 1 year	1	1	3	1	4	5	2	2	1	3	...	1	24
1 and under 2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
2 „ 5	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3
5 „ 15	3	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	5
15 „ 25	2	...	2	2	1	...	...	2	1	1	...	1	12
25 „ 45	2	2	...	...	2	1	...	2	1	1	...	...	11
45 „ 65	2	5	4	3	3	6	4	3	4	3	8	5	50
65 „ 75	4	4	6	5	4	4	4	...	...	3	3	3	40
75 and over	5	3	3	5	6	6	2	1	6	4	4	6	51
Totals ...	19	17	18	17	21	22	13	10	13	16	15	16	197

Table IX.—Showing Monthly Notification
Infectious Diseases.

Disease.	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Totals
Scarlet Fever ...	7	6	7	4	6	4	8	1	4	28	15	9	99
Diphtheria ...	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Enteric Fever ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	3
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
Pneumonia ...	2	6	12	8	5	3	4	2	1	3	6	7	59
Poliomyelitis ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Erysipelas ...	1	...	2	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	2	1	9
Ophthalmia Neonatorum...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Totals ...	16	15	22	13	12	9	14	4	7	31	23	18	184

TABLE X.—Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the year 1935.
Hucknall Urban District.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.													
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.												
		Under 1.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 35.	35 to 45.	45 to 65.	65 and upwards.	Total cases notified in each Locality.
		East Ward	West Ward	North Ward	Total cases removed to Hospital.									
Scarlet Fever	99	34	33	32	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Diphtheria	9	1	5	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enteric Fever	3	2	1	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerperal Pyrexia	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia	59	26	18	15	11	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Poliomyelitis	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas...	9	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	184	69	61	54	21	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* in notified cases.

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health on the Administration of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.

1.—INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Premises.	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories	31	2	0
Workshops	27	0	0
Workplaces	12	0	0
Total	70	2	0

2.—DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Nuisances under the Public Health Acts.	Number of defects Found Remedied		Referred to H.M. Inspector.
Sanitary accommodation unsuitable or defective	6	2	1
	6	2	1

3.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Hosiers	...	...	...	10
Milliners	...	...	...	5
Tailors	...	...	...	7
Boot Repairers	...	...	...	25
Shetland Goods	...	...	...	6
Cigar Factory	...	...	...	1
Bakehouses	...	...	...	9
Garages	...	...	...	9
Printers	...	...	...	4
Joiners and Builders	...	...	...	12
Plumbers	...	...	...	4
Wheelwrights	...	...	...	2
Fish Friers	...	...	...	25
Mineral Water Manufacturers	...	...	...	3
Others—various	...	...	...	18

4.—HOMEWORK.

There are no Outworkers residing in the District.

I have only to add that the defects found in the Sanitary accommodation of various Factories included lack of Ventilation, Unsealed trap, Defective flushing tank, and unsatisfactory structural condition.

WALTER GARSTANG,
M.O.H.



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